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ALCIVAR REPORTS RESULTS OF ANDEAN PACT MEETING

PA020144 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Industries Minister Orlando Alcivar has said that the participants in the Cartagena Agreement Commission meeting in Santa Cruz, Bolivia reaffirmed the value of the integration process, noted the leading role of the private sector and solved some of the Andean countries' bilateral problems. He explained that Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela confirmed their decision to remain in the Andean Pact. He said that the participants recommended that those countries' governments officially appoint a private sector representative for the Andean Pact.

Alcivar also reported that Ecuador solved its trade restriction problem with Colombia, adding that an agreement to lift those trade restrictions was signed. He said that other countries, including Colombia and Peru, also solved problems involved in marketing their products. The minister said that Venezuela was the only country with which the problem of restrictions was not (?solved).

[Begin Alcivar recording] The Cartagena Agreement Commission meeting in Santa Cruz enabled all of the countries to express their viewpoints on the essential aspects of the Cartagena Agreement that require change. I think that there is agreement on restructuring the agreement's essential aspects. Obviously, what was not achieved -- and I don't think it will be in the commission's next meeting, either -- is some kind of agreement on specifics or on the way that the restructuring should be implemented. International agreements of this kind, involving five countries' interests, some concurring and others not, cannot be solved in a single meeting. I think that the most important achievement was that, for the first time, we held an indepth discussion and admitted that the Cartagena Agreement needs a thorough restructuring. All of the countries also reiterated their faith in the integration process. They recognized that the Andean Pact has defects and errors and that it has been unable to function fully and completely thus far. On closing the meeting, President Siles Zuazo expressed Bolivia's integrationist spirit. And despite the fact that the Colombian press had said on the previous day that Colombia would withdraw from the agreement, the Colombian Government, through the development minister, officially expressed its desire to remain in the Cartagena Agreement. You already know Ecuador's position in this regard. Peru also reiterated its position. Venezuela did likewise, when President Herrera called on the last day of the meeting. Still, for some reason Venezuela maintains trade restrictions that affect the smooth development of the agreement. Yet that was the first great achievement.

As for your question about Colombia, this is a great opportunity to tell the country that Colombia's trade restrictions have been lifted. I am pleased about this agreement with Colombia. Similarly, Ecuador has lifted its restrictions against Colombia. We signed an agreement with the president of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute on Friday in Santa Cruz and our products will now be able to reach the Colombian market without any problems. This is particularly true with sardines, which were one of the products most affected, and especially now when Holy Week is coming, which, as you know, is the season when this kind of product is sold most successfully in the Colombian market.

Our second great achievement at the meeting was the resolution on greater direct participation by the subregion's businessmen in the decisions involving the restructuring of the Cartagena Agreement. [end recording]

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FORMER PERONIST MINISTER MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL

PY020207 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA) -- Former Peronist foreign minister Angel Federico Robledo -- quoting Balbin [late president of the Radical Civic Union] -- assured the head of the U.S. department office for Southern Cone affairs that "we will reach the elections, we will reach them on crutches but we will reach them"

The possible candidate for the presidency for the Justicialist Party this afternoon held a lengthy meeting with Foreign Relations Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari during which they discussed the Beagle issue. At the end of the meeting Robledo referred to the meeting he held with the U.S. official.

Norman Shaw Smith, head of the U.S. State Department Office for Southern Cone Affairs spent a week in this capital and although some newspapers erroneously reported that he would continue his meetings this week, he returned to Washington on Saturday. Robledo disclosed that the U.S. official was particularly interested in learning his opinion on whether Argentina would have elections.

After stating that he had quoted Balbin's words the former Peronist minister stated that Smith was also interested in learning his opinion on the future of the Argentine and Latin American relationships with the United States. Robledo states: "I answered him from my anti-Yankee point of view but made it quite clear that the future of those relationships will be based on the respect and value which the United States grants them."

POLICE DEACTIVATE BOMB AT SIDE MEMBER'S HOME

PY030053 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1452 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (DYN) -- Today troops from the explosives brigade deactivated a bomb placed in an apartment house in Villa del Parque neighborhood, and are now trying to identify the perpetrators of the attack.

The report that a suspicious object was in the inside hallway of the apartment house at 3257 Santo Tome Street was made a little before 1100 and minutes later men from the explosives brigade arrived while a police helicopter was flying over the area. After 20 minutes the policemen deactivated the bomb while others were trying to find the culprits fingerprints.

At first it was impossible to determine who was the object of the attack, but rumors from neighbors indicated that the person living in that building was one of the three officials of the State Intelligence Secretariat [SIDE] who were held at the courts 2 months ago for refusing to be identified when they were trying to interview Jorge Lanusse, a court-appointed lawyer before the supreme court, who had been threatened with death along with his family a short while before.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS NEW SALARY READJUSTMENTS

PY280245 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (TELAM) -- The government has granted a monthly cumulative 11.20 percent readjustment during the first 3 months of this year for freely-bargained minimum salaries surpassing 8 million pesos, and for salaries below 8 million pesos on the basis of take-home pay.

Regarding salary increases, the communique issued by the Labor Ministry reads as follows:

"1) During the period previously specified, the salary policy will continue to be applied in accordance with the provisions of decree number 439/82 and its amendments through decree number 688/82 to activities falling within the scope of both decrees. Consequently, incomplicance with the provision of article 4 of decree number 439/82, the percentage of monthly increases during the specified 3-month period has to be established for basic salaries written into collective bargaining agreements that were in force on 31 December 1982.

"To that effect, following the procedure laid down in article 4 of decree number 439/82, indices must be calculated of the increase in consumer prices prevailing in November and December 1982 as well as the estimated increase in consumer prices in January and February 1983.

"Therefore, applying the mechanisms set up by the aforementioned decree, the collectively-bargained basic salaries will be increased by 11.20 percent on a cumulative monthly basis during the first quarter of 1983.

"2) To safeguard the purchasing power of salaries -- which is the primary objective for the application of decree number 439/82 -- it is established that, for workers bound by collective-bargained salary agreements whose nominal, normal and customary earnings drawn on 31 December 1982 do not exceed 8 million pesos per month, the monthly cumulative increases established in accordance with paragraph 1) will be made on the earnings actually drawn on that date. The amount resulting from the application of this procedure will be the minimum increase to be paid to workers in higher categories.

"Increases which may have been granted by employers, for whatever reason, after 31 December 1982 will be computed as part of that guaranteed minimum.

"3) The provision made in paragraph 2 does not imply any modification in the procuedure for the establishment of new basic salary scale in the collective-bargained labor agreements. Any new basic salary scale will continue to set in accordance with the provision of article 6 of decree number 439/82 and, to facilitate this procedure, the Labor Ministry is authorized to approve the agreements arrived at between representatives of the sectors involved. If there is no agreement, the Labor Ministry must determine the respective remuneration on the basis of the pertinent data gathered through the procedure set in article 6 of decree number 439/82. The salary scales approved by the Labor Ministry will be considered updated remunerations established through collectively-bargained labor agreements for all intents and purposes of decree number 439/82.

"4) For the application of the provisions in the preceding paragraphs in state enterprises and public organizations subject to collectively-bargained labor agreements, considering the special characteristics of their salary system, the procedure laid down in article 12 of decree number 439/82 and amended by article 3 of decree number 688/82 will be followed.

"5) In consonance with the objective stated above, the minimum salary as of 1 January 1983 is set at 5 million pesos per month, or 200,000 pesos per day, or 25,000 pesos per hour."

COD LEADER MISSING IN SANTA CRUZ, KIDNAP FEARED

PY021340 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Leaders of the Santa Cruz Departmental Labor Federation, COD, have reported that (Jose Justiniano), a member of the COD Executive Board, has been missing since last Sunday. The sources expressed concern over the possibility that this labor leader could have been kidnapped by paramilitary groups which were seen prowling around the COD headquarters lately.

MNRI LEADER ON FOREIGN PRESSURE IN COCA QUESTION

PY020151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Felix Rospigliosi Nieto, executive secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), stated in La Paz today that eliminating drug trafficking and substituting coca plantations also involves national sovereignty because foreign powers should not be allowed to interfere with these issues.

The MNRI leader stated that disregarding this aspect of the problem might give way to an indiscriminate repression that might cost lives, including those of innocent farmers.

During an interview with the state-run television channel, Rospigliosi stated that, however, the Bolivian Government in general and the Interior Ministry in particular will make all the possible efforts to eliminate drug trafficking and to reduce the production of coca to the amounts necessary to cover Bolivia's consumption of coca.

SUMMARY OF VELARDE'S NONALIGNED SPEECH 14 JAN

PY191750 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] In a speech he delivered on 14 January in Managua, Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado noted that activities in Bolivia are being carried out in keeping with the law and constitutional rights.

He noted that after many years of sacrifice and under the motto: "There Is No Freedom Without Struggle" Bolivians have been living again in keeping with the law and constitutional rights since 3 months ago.

Speaking before the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, the Bolivian foreign minister said that the principles shared by the nonaligned nations have become a doctrine regulating international relations in as much as those principles are embodied in an organic form epitomizing the concientious efforts of mankind.

Mario Velarde noted that he believes [words indistinct] of overcoming the division of the world in hegemonic blocs and that this is the proper framework to achieve the emancipation of Latin America and the Caribbean.

After analyzing the present confrontations between industrial countries and developing nations, the minister said that at present everything is at a stand still, except for the increasing foreign debt and the arms race.

The foreign minister told delegates that if the Nonaligned Movement uses all its political and economic power, it will be able to become a decisive factor in assuring a future full of peace and development for all nations of the world.

He said: For two decades we have opposed all kinds of domination. We have been determined to denounce and resolve those conflicts that threaten world peace.

The foreign minister noted the need to establish collective reciprocal aid mechanisms and the need to introduce dynamism in the overall negotiations of those issues that are vital for the economies of the majority of developing nations.

He said that Bolivia strongly supports all those countries that promote the strengthening of ties so that through unity and effort, the region will contribute to the great goals of the movement.

Speaking about Bolivia's geographic position, the foreign minister said: The Bolivian people know that they can always rely on the movement for its strategic support in our just and true right to have a direct and sovereign outlet to the sea.

He noted that Bolivia has lost large extensions of territory and its entire sea coast in a war supported by powerful international financial interests. He said that as a result of this war, Bolivia lost numerous economic resources and was condemned to be landlocked. This undermines Bolivia's efforts to achieve socioeconomic development.

The foreign minister noted: We Bolivians have been able to achieve a peaceful transition from dictatorship to a true democracy. We trust the fluent dialogue among member countries of this organization, together with our reciprocal active support and solidarity, which is in keeping with our aspirations of achieving peace and justice in the region, will contribute to eradicate the threats of a senseless war caused by foreign interests.

The foreign minister will give details of the negotiations he carried out at the nonaligned meeting during a press conference he will hold today at 1500.

NATIONAL SENATE APPROVES MILITARY PROMOTIONS

PY220225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jan (AFP) -- In compliance with the Constitution, the Bolivian Senate today approved the promotions to the rank of division general of Brig Gen Lucio Anez Rivero and Brig Gen Rafael Tapia Montano.

Col Alfredo Calvi Baldivieso, Col Mario Vargas Salinas, Col Bernardino Zurita Ayala and Col Humberto Valdez were promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

The following Air Force colonels were also promoted to the rank of brigadier generals: Jorge Rodriguez Bravo, Oscar Hinojosa and Adalid Cuellar Pena.

LETTER BY JOURNALIST, NOW DEAD, IMPLICATES SNI

PY021806 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] "Two years before he died, journalist Alexandre Von Baumgarten had prepared a dossier which involves members of the National Intelligence Service (SNI) in a vast web of intrigues." This can be read in this week's issue of VEJA magazine which carries a cover story on the mystery surrounding the death of Baumgarten who was killed with three gunshots and whose body was found on Recreio dos Bandeirantes beach, southern zone of Rio de Janeiro, in October 1982.

The magazine -- which devotes 98 pages to the Baumgarten case -- reports the finding of an envelope containing a letter and some documents which, on Baumgarten's express orders, could only be made public after his death. The letter, dated 28 January 1981, says that "by this date certainly my physical elimination has already been decided by the SNI."

The letter continues saying that "my only doubt is as to whether that decision was made by the SNI chief Gen Octavio de Aguiar Medeiros, or by SNI central agency chief Gen Newton Araujo de Oliveira e Cruz."

Baumgarten's letter further reads: "Silencing me is important, because in the course of the O Cruzeiro operation (a number of financial maneuvers made by Baumgarten to prevent the closedown of the magazine he owned) I learned about actions of Army generals and high-ranking officers which are detrimental to the military institution and demoralizing for the SNI, a service which is being used by some of its high-ranking officers to make money. I know the details of the procedures used by those individuals to secure contracts in Itacurui (Baumgarten referred to the Tucurui forestal project) for Capemi (Capemi to operate as an investment bank.)"

In his letter Baumgarten then warned all addresses -- SNI chief General Medeiros is one of them -- that copies of the documents have been given to several trustworthy persons and that they "will be published (after his death) in the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, France, the FRG, Italy, Great Britain, Portugal and Japan in case something should happen to me."

Veja does not make any reference to the circumstances of Baumgarten's death. The cover story limits itself to making public the documents and explaining Baumgarten's financial maneuvers.

PT, PTB LEADERS CONDEMN SALARY POLICY CHANGE

PY011454 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Federal legislators of the PT -- Workers Party -- and the PTB -- Brazilian Labor Party -- have decided to oppose the decree-law that has changed the salary policy. The PTB will have to adopt a final stance on the issue by March, while according to PT leader Airton Soares, it will not be necessary for the PT to oblige anybody to vote against what he labeled a monstrous decree-law.

FIGUEIREDO TRANSFERS 5TH NAVAL DISTRICT COMMAND

PY020017 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has signed a decree transferring the command of the 5th Naval District headquartered in Florianopolis to the city of Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul State.

Subordinate to the 5th Naval District now headquartered in Rio Grande will be the command of the Southern Naval Detachment and the Rio Grande Marines Detachment, both headquartered in the city of Rio Grande.

BRAZIL NOT AFFECTED BY CONTROL OF NUCLEAR EXPORTS

PY190208 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Spanish 4 Jan 83 p 18

[Text] Yesterday Paulo Nogueira Baptista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [Nuclebras], stated that the Brazilian Nuclear program will not be affected by any list established to control the export of nuclear material and equipment. According to Nogueira Baptista these lists include those countries which import certain nuclear material without having signed any safeguard agreements.

The Nuclebras president stated that Brazil has already signed an agreement including safeguard clauses which the supplier country -- the FRG -- considers satisfactory.

Nogueira Baptista also recalled that the FRG has agreed to supply nuclear material to Brazil and that that supply is supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), headquartered in Vienna.

He also pointed out that lists, such as the one being drawn up now, already exist and that they are reviewed periodically in order to include materials which, perhaps, are being imported and are not being covered by safeguards.

To manufacture an atomic bomb it is necessary to have uranium enriched to 90 percent and not to 3.2 percent such as the uranium which Brazil imports to feed its nuclear plants.

Therefore, Itamaraty diplomatic sources believe that the Brazilian nuclear program -- which has economic and not bellicose purposes -- will not be affected even if the United States and other countries which supply nuclear material stop exporting raw material and equipment which can be used for manufacturing atmoic bombs.

The U.S. daily 'WASHINGTON POST' has disclosed that the United States and other countries which have signed the worldwide nulcear nonproliferation treaty are allegedly preparing a list of raw materials and equipment whose export would be strictly controlled because they are important elements for manufacturing an atomic bomb.

Itamaraty diplomats stated that it is very difficult to state the consequences this list will have for Brazil without having first seen it. However, the sources pointed out, if the only objective of restricting exports of materials is to prevent the manufacturing of an atomic bomb the list will not affect the Brazilian nuclear program.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS 1982 PROFIT -- Petrobras' gross sales in 1982 totaled 3.5 trillion cruzeiros, which is 89 percent higher than that of 1981 when it amounted to 1.8 trillion cruzeiros. Petrobras' total net sales in 1982 totaled 2.8 trillion cruzeiros and its net profit, 116 billion cruzeiros. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 83 p 1 PY]

PINOCHET APPEARS, PRESIDES AT SWEARING-IN 1 FEB

PY012158 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Relay from Government House by (Graciela Contreras]

[Text] President Pinochet said today at noon that the international economic crisis that is also affecting Chile is being confronted by Chilean citizens in a pragmatic, decisive and courageous manner. He added that although harsh actions and measures have been in force, these are already yielding positive results.

President Pinochet made this statement during the swearing-in ceremony of new Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal who replaces Lt Gen Washington Carrasco. The ceremony, which was presided over by Pinochet, was held in the O'Higgins Room at Government House. The ceremony was attended by cabinet members, admirals and generals.

After David Suarez, the Interior Minister under secretary, read the proper decree and the respective persons had signed it, the president delivered a brief message.

President Pinochet took advantage of the ceremony to thank General Carrasco for his assistance during his administration. Pinochet also noted that the Armed Forces have always played a prominent role in the development of [words indistinct], particularly in times of national crisis, among which is the national liberation process of 3 September 1973.

He said that in all of them, the members of the Armed Forces have clearly shown their inclination to put national interests above everything else.

Alluding to the opposition and international Marxism in his speech, and to measures and actions adopted by the government, the president said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] Members of opposition and international Marxism, will vainly try to undermine the strong unity within national defense institutions [words indistinct].

The international economic crisis that is also affecting Chile is being confronted by Chilean citizens in a pragmatic, decisive and courageous manner. This is why the [words indistinct] measures and actions are already yielding positive results. [end recording]

President Pinochet ended his speech by wishing success to Defense Minister Carvajal in his new post.

GROWING UNREST, PINOCHET'S ACTIVITIES DETAILED

PY021506 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Feb 83 p 13

[By Luis Claudio Latge]

[Text] Santiago, Chile -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet interrupted his vacation yesterday to meet with Economy and Finance Minister Rolf Luders, who briefed him on the national economic situation. Chile is experiencing a serious crisis and the political repercussions of the economic problems are inflicting a high cost on the government, which is losing old allies every day.

However, the presence of General Pinochet, who has been absent from Government House for about 3 weeks, in his office was not enough to dispel the pressures of businessmen, politicians and even the church. Moreover, it did not help to end once and for all ever-increasing rumors that Pinochet is under arrest under the custody of military commanders. Although he has allowed television cameras to film him he has not made any public appearances.

The Chilean economic situation has been the center of attacks against the government which has been in power since the 1973 coup d'etat against Salvador Allende. According to observers, the military regime's economic plan used to be Pinochet's best support since by implementing a free market policy he built the so-called Chilean economic miracle in the last years of the 70's.

The failure of the Chicago boys' economic plans, an economy on the verge of bankruptcy, a foreign debt totaling $17 billion, banks and enterprises closing their doors, and unemployment affecting a million persons (25 percent of the economically active population), have helped promote increasing opposition within the country. Despite having been disrupted by the prohibition of political activity and the threat of exile, political parties have resumed their activities. Statements issued by the Christian Democracy, and even criticism issued by the National Party, an old government ally, have started to appear in the newspapers.

Gradually, General Pinochet has also started to lose the support of the business sector, and as a result of the recent intervention of two of the most powerful Chilean business groups the business sector has openly started to strive for the restoration of democracy. Almost daily, leaders of the Production and Trade Confederation and of the Industrial Development Association criticize the government.

As a result of the deterioration of the domestic situation, last month the church issued a statement in favor of the restoration of a constitutional regime, thus giving more force to a position it has been upholding for a long time.

In the midst of attacks from all sectors, the president went on vacation at the beginning of the year. Pressures -- particularly from the business sector which charges that it is the scapegoat for the errors of the government's economic policy -- were not controlled. The newspaper LA SEGUNDA has reported that an important business group had requested high-ranking military chiefs to remove Gen Augusto Pinochet.

After this, rumors started to spread. General Pinochet, who had the support of the military chiefs who were contacted by the businessmen, spent his vacation at an Armed Forces summer resort located 300 km from Santiago called Bucalemu, and since then he has completely disappeared from the news.

He was in Santiago on 17 January when the Central Bank decided to intervene a number of banks that were operating precariously and were practically bankrupt. But he made no public appearances.

Yesterday, when he held a meeting with the finance and economy minister, he could not be interviewed by journalists appointed to Government House. Only a television team was allowed into the office to film some scenes. A Chilean journalist took the time to review the film on a monitor to see whether there was anything unusual.

MURDER OF JOURNALISTS PROVOKES CHARGES, COMMENTS

Polar Assesses 'A Tragic Mistake'

PY012108 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 01 Feb 83

[Summary] Mario Polar, senator for the PPC, Popular Christian Party, has announced that a rigorous investigation will be conducted in order to determine responsibilities in the tragic death of eight journalists in Ayacucho.

During a press conference, Polar said: "It seems that this has been a tragic mistake, because, are there any reasons to attack journalists? No, there are none. This has been a mistake, a tragic mistake. It was a daring act by the journalists, who went in search of news without givng any notice and without asking for protection."

Addressing a journalist, he then said: "You journalists are daring. This is the result of an exceedingly daring act."

Asked whether the statement by General Noel, the commander of the Ayacucho Security Area, who said that the journalists died through their own fault, meant that he was trying to evade his responsibility, Polar replied that even though he did not know what Noel said, he believed that the general could not be held responsible for the journalists' deaths.

Rincon Blamed, Resignation Demanded

PA012343 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Peruvian leftists have blamed the government for the death of eight newsmen who were massacred on Wednesday in the Ayacucho region by peasants who had been stirred up by the police.

Alfonso Barrantes, president of the United Left Coalition, said that the political culprit in the crime is Interior Minister Fernando Rincon. He demanded the minister's immediate resignation.

(Luis Roy), a lawyer, said that the murder of the newsman is the result of the failure to take measures against peasants who had formerly lynched seven members of the clandestine armed group known as Shining Path.

That lynching, he said, was instigated by members of the Sinchis police unit, which specializes in counterinsurgency warfare.

Peasants Mere 'Instruments' in Murder

PY022350 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Javier Valle Riestra has stated that the murder of the eight journalists in Ayacucho is a result of the atmosphere of violance and terror prevailing in Ayacucho Department. Valle Riestra added that the courts will sooner or later "decorate" the persons responsible for the massacre by placing an I,D. number on their chests.

Here are Valle Riestra's statements.

[Begin recording] [Question] Deputy Valle Riestra, what do you think were the reasons for the regrettable massacre of eight journalists in Ayacucho?

[Answer] The massacre was due to the fascist atmosphere that is prevailing in Peru and to the totalitarian policy that the government is implementing. This situation began with the murder of political prisoners at the jail of Ayacucho [words indistinct] murdered at point-blank range. However, though known, the authors of that vandalous event were never punished.

We have also observed a systematic disregard for human rights. The president of the republic even rated the letters addressed to him by Amnesty International, an international human rights organization, as subversive and terrorist. No other head of state of the world who received a letter from Amnesty International has ever done this before. Finally, on this Ides of March during this sinister month of January [as heard] the people observed events such as the beating of deputies in the streets, the arrest of a political exile and a genocide in Ayacucho.

This is proof that the government is ruling with violence despite the hunger and the crisis that Peru is experiencing. This is Mr Belaunde Terry's new way of ruling, it is his "new look" [given in English]: Under this system, the Congress will again be the government's rubber stamp and the whitewasher of its wrong-doings.

Most of the popular action members will neither raise criticisms, censure, interpellate nor accuse any of these criminals. Therefore, Peru must adopt severe measures to prevent democracy from being attacked and destroyed by commonplace insane persons who are killing democracy like birds of prey. The government does not care for Peruvian democracy, something that no leftist group of Peru will permit. We will adopt measures to reverse this situation because we believe that even the president of the nation might be responsible for tolerating and covering up the murders.

[Question] Deputy, it has been proven that the journalists were murdered by peasants of Uchuraccay. Does not this lessen the government's responsibility?

[Answer] On the contrary. The peasants were the instruments of the murders. They cannot be made responsible for them because of their privitivism, so to speak. The persons responsible for the murders are those who allowed them to carry out the murders, who told them that the president and the laws permitted them to do it, that nothing would happen to them and that they were doing a good action. It is like giving a weapon to a child. One cannot say that the child has to go to prison because he is a criminal. However, he who gives a weapon to a child is responsible and should go to prison.

[Question] All the people want the murders to be investigated and the persons responsible to be sanctioned. How will this be done?

[Answer] What they are doing is arresting the poor peasants who are not responsible for the murders. Those responsible should be looked for elsewhere. To begin with, the interior minister.

Attorney General Defends Civil Guard

PY022055 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Gonzalo Ortiz de Zevallos, the attorney general of the nation, has reiterated that the eight reporters were massacred because the peasants mistook them for terrorists.

The Peruvian Civil Guards have denied, however, that they gave instructions to the peasants to kill any suspicious persons, according to reports by political agitators.

The attorney general stated that the investigation carried out last week on site allowed us to prove that the unfortunate reporters were massacred when the peasants thought that they were being attacked by terrorists evicted from the region recently.

UNITED LEFTIST SCORES ECONOMIC POLICY, SINCHIS

PY300058 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, leader of Peru's United Left -- IU -- has said that Peruvian workers are experiencing a disastrous economic situation as a result of President Fernando Belaunde's anti-popular and proimperialistic policy. Barrantes Lingan, who came to La Paz to meet local leftist leaders in order to analyze the local labor movement situation with them, told Panamericana that Peruvian wage earners are confronting economic hardships.

[Begin Barrantes recording] The economic policy that the Belaunde administration has adopted is clearly antipopular and proimperialistic. A proimperialistic attitude is incompatible with the interests of the people. Not only workers, peasants and low income sectors, but also the middle class has been hurt by a very serious crisis. It is not necessary to mention figures. Devaluation and inflation rates are increasingly higher. Like any other policy that responds to conditions imposed by the IMF, this policy has hit badly and dramatically the low income sectors. [end recording]

Barrantes Lingan reported human rights violations in the Peruvian Central Region, particularly in Ayacucho, and blamed those actions, which have been condemned both internally and externally, on members of a special police force called the Sinchis. They are all violently abusing human rights, he said.

[Begin Barrantes recording] The government has answered the Shining Path's terrorist actions with more terror, so that the majority of the people are going through a dramatic situation. We as the United Left, are searching for a political settlement of this problem and also for an alternative leading to the restoration of political activities in that area. This would involve the restoration of democracy and respect for human rights. [end recording]

Barrantes Lingan also said that, in the rest of the country, efforts are being made, in keeping with constitutional principles, to guarantee that human rights are respected. He noted that the presence of the Armed Forces in the Central Peruvian Region and in Ayacucho represents a risk to human rights. The Army has not yet curtailed the people's freedom, although all Peruvian popular organizations are opposed to the military's presence in those areas, he contended.

He also said that Shining Path actions have affected the government and, above all, the Peruvian left, because of their merciless terrorist practices and guerrilla actions against peasants. The Shining Path is a split faction of the Peruvian Communist Party and, therefore, in one way or another, it is connected with the leftist sector, although it does not enjoy the support of peasants, Barrantes said.

[Begin Barrantes recording] I can tell you that, contrary to what has been contended until recently, peasants have not -- at least thus far they haven't -- supported the Shining Path, a group which has based its terrorist and guerrilla actions on a policy that Mao Zedong would call closed door policy. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ON WORLD OIL PICTURE

PA312304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 31 Jan 83

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 31 Jan (AFP) -- The world's oil demand will "decrease slightly" in 1983 compared to 1982, but Saudi Arabia can offer "reason for optimism if it agrees to further decrease its production," According to a Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV), report released in Caracas today.

According to the BCV report, Saudi Arabia is the leader among the 13 OPEC nations due to its reserves, estimated at 164.6 billion barrels, and its production capacity. This makes it a decisive factor in the world oil market, the report said.

The BCV added that Saudi Arabia has considerable control of the Western market in its hands, because its situation allows it to make its oil supplies flexible.

Venezuelan Government sources said that Saudi Arabia is now producing 4.2 million barrels a day, compared to 9.9 million 2 years ago. Venezuelan experts believe that the drop in Saudi Arabia's production is the result of problems in marketing its crude, which is primarily light and over 30 degrees API (American Petroleum Institute).

The BCV report also stated that "Mexico is the principal oil supplier for the United States."

This aspect of the report was stressed in Caracas, because both Mexico and Venezuela hope to sell the greater part of their oil in the United States and Canada, as these two powers are large consumers and are nearby.

Oil markets outside the continent have only minor significance for both Mexican and Venezuelan crude.

The BCV report stated that the recession in the world oil market has a simple explanation; the stagnation of the industrialized countries' economies, worldwide savings in energy and larger sources of alternative energy supplies (hydraulic, coal and others).

"In the United States, oil supplied only 46 percent of the energy requirements in 1977 and 43 percent in 1982," according to the BCV report.

'U.S. oil imports from OPEC countries decreased from 48 percent of its total requirements in 1977 to 32 percent in 1982," the report added.

Mexico's active presence in the world market has reduced U.S. oil imports from OPEC countries in the last 3 years, it was concluded in Caracas.

Therefore, Saudi Arabia and Mexico have become the axis of the international oil market, one because of its oil production capacity and its huge reserves within OPEC, and the other because of its potential, its proximity to the United States and the fact that it is not an OPEC member.

The Venezuelan experts said that North Sea crude (Britain and Norway) is particularly important to Europe, especially on the free ("spot") market in Rotterdam, which is considered the barometer of the inventories of the large industrialized countries, meaning the United States and Canada on one hand and Japan and the EEC on the other.

Venezuela will seek greater rapprochment with both Saudi Arabia and Mexico to prevent the oil exporters' critical situation from turning into chaos that could signify "a mad race in the industrialized powers' inflationary spiral," the Caracas report concluded.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY URGES MEXICO TO JOIN OPEC

FL281715 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1645 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Venezuelan Embassy here has said it believes Mexico should become a member of OPEC to join in protecting world oil prices. Julian Montes de Oca, Venezuelan Embassy spokesman, said OPEC's decision in Geneva threw world oil prices into chaos. He said that if all OPEC members and Mexico -- as the world's fourth largest oil producer -- would support the organization to strengthen it, the present price crisis could be resolved in a short time.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT -- Caracas, 4 Jan (EFE) -- Ignacio Sandoval, Finance Ministry Director of public finances, has reported that Venezuela's foreign debt currently totals $23 billion. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0040 GMT 5 Jan 83 PA]

MARITIME TREATY WITH FRANCE -- A treaty delimiting the maritime borders between Venezuela and the islands of Guadalupe and Martinique, in the Eastern Caribbean, was signed on 28 January by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and the French ambassador to Venezuela. The border, set at meridian 72 degrees, 48 minutes and 50 seconds by the treaty, constitutes the maritime division of the territorial waters over which the contracting parties exercise sovereign rights under international law. With the signing ceremony, held in the ambassadors room at the Foreign Ministry, the treaty takes effect. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 83 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY VOICES 'CONCERN' OVER BIG PINE

PA312023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 31 Jan 83

[Text] Panama City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Panama views with "concern and disenchantment" the joint military maneuvers that the United States and Honduras will begin tomorrow, Tuesday, as these maneuvers will help destroy Central America's "fragile peace," a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today.

A note issued by the Foreign Ministry operations center described the Big Pine maneuvers that will be staged in areas of Honduras bordering Nicaragua as "a warlike factor contributing to further increasing tension in the convulsed Central American area."

The noted added that Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has reiterated that Panama disapproves of the use of the military bases located on the banks of the canal, where the U.S. Southern Command operates, for purposes other than the defense of the waterway.

According to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman, at the ministerial meeting of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement held in Managua from 12 to 14 January, Panama promised to work "tirelessly" on behalf of the area's "immediate and permanent pacification."

The maneuvers, in which 4,000 Honduran soldiers and 1,600 U.S. soldiers will participate, will simulate a defense operation in the case of an attack by an "enemy force."

ASSEMBLY PREPARED TO VETO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PA300226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On 25 February there will be a meeting of Corregimiento representatives at the Legislative Palace to veto reforms to Section 5, Article 2 of the national Constitution. This was announced at a meeting today in Penonome.

[Begin recording] Corregimiento representatives, alternates and constituent members met today in the municipal gymnasium of Penonome with the purpose of setting forth their position regarding the reforms to Section 5, especially Article 140, of the national Constitution.

Section 5 establishes the regulations for forming the National Assembly of Representatives to approve any reform to the national Constitution.

The meeting began with a welcome by Penonome Mayor (Heraclio Quiros). The initial statement was made by Assembly President Alfonso Sotero, who began by recounting the creation of the Assembly: Referring to the commission charged with drafting the constitution, Sotero said that most of its members opposed the Assembly's achievements and that many sectors are currently trying to diminish the work of the representatives. He said it was a consultation meeting to define the policy for defending the people's power, which they represent. The Assembly president said there should be greater unity among the Assembly members. Sotero said: We have come to Penonome to pick up Omar's banner, so that the existence of this political system will be maintained.

After Sotero spoke, Dr Hirisnel Sucre, Assembly representative to the Constitutional Reform Commission, read a report on the work carried out. Other Assembly representatives spoke and expressed their objection to the constitutional reforms, which would affect the legislative body. Finally, a resolution was approved that states that a large Assembly meeting will be held in the Legislative Palace on 25 February. The resolution expresses the opposition of the legislative branch to reforms to Section 5 and Article 140 of the national Constitution and calls on all the Panamanian people to attend the rally. The representatives also expressed their disapproval of the possible elimination of Article 2, which contemplates the belligerence of the National Guard as uniformed Panamanians. [end recording]

PRD Vows Defense of Assembly

PA260144 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[By Luis Carlos Perez]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, National Directorate said in a resolution approved at its recent meeting that the PRD will defend the integrity, structure, and functions of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, as well as its participation in the National Council of Legislators, as it represents a fundamental achievement for the Panamanian people.

The National Directorate approved the resolution after receiving a report on the work accomplished by the special committee for study and defense of the 1972 Constitution, which was appointed at the party's 17 September meeting in Rio Hato.

The important document states that the special committee's report is accepted as the PRD's basic position on the talks involving possible constitutional reforms.

The National Directorate made this decision because the PRD is basically responsible for strengthening and defending the Torrijist doctrine and the achievements of the revolutionary process.

REPORTAGE ON CANAL MEETINGS, CONTROVERSIES

Commission Decisions Reported

PA010226 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Jan 83 pp 1, 24

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Although the tone of the claims that Panama lodged with the Panama Canal Commission was moderate, the presentation of these nationalistic claims was firm and consistent throughout the 15 hours of working sessions held over 3 days by the five U.S. and four Panamanian citizens who comprise the commission's binational Board of Directors, which ended at 1500 yesterday.

Oyden Ortega, spokesman for the Panamanian Commission members and the national government, broached three essential aspects of Panama's position: an end to the continued and negative existence of U.S. Law 95-70, which supports wage discrimination; the immediate elimination of the discriminatory wage scale imposed on 1 October 1979; and the permanent expansion of the canal, to make it useful beyond the year 2000.

Toll Increases

The toll rates for the canal were increased for the fourth time in the canals's 69-year history of service to world trade and industry. It is the smallest of four such increases and the first to be made under the Torrijos-Carter treaties. In this respect, the Panamanians and North Americans agreed on a 9.8 percent increase to defray increased canal operating expenses, while keeping the cost to users at the lowest possible level.

Discriminatory Wages

A small increase in the minimum wage that has been in effect since October 1979 was approved, despite the protests of the Panamian delegation. The Panamanian protest sought a complete abolition of the discriminatory wage scale and was not really in opposition to a 4 percent increase in the lowest wages. This will be retroactive to October 1981 and will therefore include fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

This benefits approximately 1,400 employees; efforts are now being made to make it retroactive to October 1979.

In other aspects that are just as important, the Board of Directors approved the premises for the 1985 budget, which will permit the commission to begin drafting that budget. It will be recalled that the widening of the "Culebra" or "Gaillard" Cut to 800 feet from the present 500 feet greatly depends on this budget. This would be the last significant widening of the canal.

Observers on canal matters told CRITICA that William R. Giannelli, the chief U.S. canal commissioner who represents the Pentagon's responsibilities on canal affairs, "was more communicative this time, even going so far as to say formally that the wage scale problem 'is not closed' and that it will be given a more permanent solution in future."

Wage Discrimination Decried

PA302014 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Jan 83 pp 24, 10

[By Damarys Munoz de Santamaria]

[Text] The Panama Canal Commission, through its Board of Directors, must immediately proceed to provide a definitive solution to the wage discrimination imposed on Panamanian workers in the canal area, Oyden Ortega Duran [member of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors], told the board yesterday afternoon.

Ortega stressed that the current dual wage scale for employees in the Panama Canal Commission and the Defense Department violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties because the scale represents wage reductions that fluctuate between 17 and 25 percent, even though the same level of qualification and work is being demanded.

We wish to establish clearly, he added, that Panama is not moved by the economic aspect of the problem, but by the need to maintain a safe and efficient canal. This goal is incompatible with a wage policy that might create dissatisfaction and labor unrest in the short term basis in this sensitive area.

In his speech Ortega referred to Article 10 of the Canal treaty, which establishes that there will be no discrimination of wages and benefits due to nationality, sex, or race. The article also states that wage differences or discrimination will be due only to productivity or higher qualifications.

Panamanian Delegates React

PA310400 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The Panamanian members of the Canal Commission Board of Directors explained that they abstained from voting on increasing the canal toll not because they oppose the increase, but to set forth the Panamanian position that the commission's budget still contains some expenses that should be paid by the U.S. Government rather than with funds obtained from the canal operations.

They explained that their opposition to the dual wage scale in the canal area was not approved, even if one of the U.S. delegates did vote against it, because Deputy Labor Minister Luis Anderson, a Panamanian delegate to the commission, does not have the right to vote because the U.S. Government has not yet approved his appointment.

In their opinion, the most important achievement was to have the commission accept as priority the broadening of Culebra Gut, a multimillion dollar project that will require much work, but which is urgently needed to allow the passage of big ships through the canal as soon as possible.

POPULAR NATIONALISTS CONDEMN UNITED BRANDS FIRM

PA250400 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 6A

[Document issued by the Panamanian Popular Nationalist Party; no date or place given]

[Text] The situation created by the United Brands Banana Transnational, marked by labor conflict and fiscal blackmail, is a warning to those who are not pleased with the country's currently grave general crisis.

The banana zone's Pacific sector was paralyzed and nearly 5,000 workers and their families faced the imminent loss of their jobs, their sole source of income. The treasury would fail to receive some $300 million and Chiriqui Province's economy would be dealt a hard blow. The picture couldn't be gloomier.

About a year ago, United Brands announced its plan to close its farms in Puerto Armuelles, on the pretext that they were unprofitable. It has been only a couple of months since it openly and publicly threatened to resort to a work stoppage in response to any labor controversy.

Both the Panamanian Government and the banana workers' union were clearly warned that United Brands had its grand maneuver planned, and it causes deep concern that the government did nothing to stop the company.

It is also surprising that the union's directors would recently demand that a few common workers be rehired and order that workers not work overtime, when it was a known fact that the fruit company would take advantage of the slightest pretext of labor problems to achieve its goal of shutting down the farms.

The forces in contention (government, fruit company, and union) have thus produced fraudulent actions, fatal omissions, and imprudent demands at the vortex of a chaotic situation that threatens our fragile national stability.

However, this is not a time for lamentations, but for responsibilities.

After 90 years of exploiting Panama's land and people, United Brands has now discovered that its farms in Puerto Armuelles are no longer profitable and has decided to abandon them, leaving the region, from which it obtained fabulous profits for almost a century, bankrupt.

Under the concession granted to United Brands by means of a contract with the state of Panama, the company cannot close its farms on the Pacific and continue to operate on the Atlantic, because if it did it would not be fulfilling the obligations established in its contract as a concessionaire.

The national government has a legal recourse of incalculable strength in its hands, of which it must make immediate legitimate use. As for the union, it would do well to base itself on its labor force's traditional unity if it wishes to make its power felt, since the Panamanian workers, particularly those in Puerto Armuelles, have given abundant evidence of struggle and of union awareness.

The Popular Nationalist Party [PNP] urges the government to act quickly in defense of the nation's interests, in the face of a blackmailing and exploitative transnational.

PNP President Olimpo Saez

PNP Under Secretary General Dr Edison Broce

Banana Advisory Group Appointed

PA260347 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Report by (Ciro Ortega)]

[Text] Before representatives of the Chiriqui Land Company banana firm and members of this company's workers union, Labor Minister Jose Montenegro announced the official structure of the working group that will advise the executive branch in the country's banana field activities. This is outlined in Executive Decree No 1 of 25 January, 1983. The working group is composed of Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal; Francisco Rodriguez, comptroller general of the republic; Franz Omar Perez, minister of agricultural development; Orville Gooding, minister of finance and treasury; and Jose Montenegro, labor minister. Abelardo Carles, (Alberto Motta), Gabriel Lewis Galindo, (Ricardo Monterrey), and (Erasmo Pinilla) are also members of the working group.

The group must make recommendations to the executive branch regarding plans, political measures, actions, and other decisions pertaining to the banana industry in Panama. The working group must also -- within its temporary limitations -- identify the causes for the discontent affecting these economic fields in the country, concentrating on production, packing, transporting, exporting, utilization of equipment, machinery, and related activities of the banana activity. It will also review the whole situation affecting the banana industry, examine the industry's production characteristics and will make recommendations it deems necessary for the executive branch to adopt the measures aimed at establishing an efficient policy that will permit the optimum utilization of all the assets, properties, harvest, and inventories linked with the success of this important sector of the Panamanian economy.

During a period not to exceed 2 months beginning today, this working group presided over by Fernando Manfredo will deliver a report to the president of the republic with the results of its efforts, according to Executive Decree No 1 of 25 January, 1983.

In addition, the Labor Ministry has appointed Heraclio Sanjur as its representative in banana conflicts, for the purpose of ending labor unrest and setting the basis for future understanding.

Government Specialist Named

PA270105 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p C-1

[Excerpt] At a meeting between labor leaders and directors of the Chiriqui Land Company, with high-ranking government officials in attendance, Jose G. Montenegro D., labor and social welfare minister, said emphatically that "when we think of an activity like the export of bananas, which is so important to the country's economic development, it becomes necessary to make the common effort stressed by President Ricardo de la Espriella in his annual speech."

The meeting, held in Minister Montenegro's office, was the framework for the formal presentation of Heraclio Sanjur, former director general of labor, as the executive's special representative in the tense banana area. For 2 months Sanjur will be charged with determining the causes of labor dissatisfaction in the area of conflict.

Workers Express 'Deep Concerns'

PA292117 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Adan Urena]

[Text] The Union of the Chiriqui Land Company workers [Sitrachilco] has said that its basic tenet is dialogue and that the public must be informed that the company continues to evade the problems and avoid talks in order to create a crisis similar to the one that paralyzed 14 banana farms.

In a communique addressed to the public, the banana workers expressed deep concern over the latest events, saying that "the problem of the banana farms" has been handled with biased information and half truths.

"It has been reiterated that the banana workers resort to strikes as our only recourse for resolving our problems and that we shun dialogue in order to contribute to social unrest." It has been stated insistenlty that "the Chiriqui Land Company is a victim of the excesses of the workers, who are acting against stability, peace, and property."

"The truth is that the enterprise itself initiated a staggered paralysis of the farms in the Pacific sector in order to pressure the government to renegotiate contracts signed in 1976 and eliminate the 60-cent tax," the communique points out.

"No solution to the workers' demands has been presented, and yet they have worked overtime and have again demonstrated their maturity for the benefit of the country." "Therefore, we urge the public not to be confused and to realize that our union is fully aware of the banana industry's economic importance to Panama. We remain committed to dialogue to achieve results that will not harm our interests and much less those of the nation," the communique issued by the Puerto Armuelles chapter of Sitrachilco stresses.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO STOPS OVER IN SAN SALVADOR, MEETS MAGANA

PA011947 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez had a 1-hour meeting with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana in San Salvador. Foreign Minister Volio was returning home from a trip abroad and during the stopover in San Salvador he met with the Salvadoran president. They analyzed the region's political situation and future strategies to achieve pacification of Central America. Volio said that the Salvadoran president asked him to bring a special message to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge expressing his country's interest in Monge visiting El Salvador.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT VISIT PLANNED FOR FEBRUARY

PA011840 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova will visit Costa Rica for 3 days at the invitation of President Luis Alberto Monge. The Honduran President has expressed interest in coming to Costa Rica to meet with President Monge to discuss Central American relations as well as to strengthen the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

According to official Foreign Ministry sources, President Suazo Cordova will arrive during the last week in February. Great importance has been attached to this visit.

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT IN FEBRUARY

PA011633 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] According to Foreign Ministry sources, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga will make a 3-day official visit to Costa Rica during the third week of February.

President Luis Alberto Monge extended the official invitation to Seaga. Preparation are underway for his visit to San Jose. According to preliminary plans, Seaga will arrive at the beginning of the third week in February to meet with President Monge and other Costa Rican political leaders. He will also meet with representatives of the private sector.

Jamaica is one of the most promising markets for Costa Rican products. Therefore, Seaga's visit to Costa Rica, in addition to its political overtures, has great trade significance. Costa Rica has its eye on the Caribbean market in order to increase its exports. However, political contacts are needed to reach this goal. It is believed that Seaga's visit will be a good opportunity to strengthen friendly relations and expand trade with Jamaica.

VANGUARD PARTY LEADER ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING

PA012303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, the leader of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], has described as ridiculous recent charges by Government Minister Enrique Chacon, that the PVP is planning armed actions against the government.

Mora Valverde said that these lies just happen to coincide with the discovery of many Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary training camps in Costa Rica.

The matter seems clear to me, he said. An attempt is being made to blame the PVP for activities carried out by the anti-Sandinist groups that are operating in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON LEAVES ASSEMBLY, WANTS RESTRUCTURING

PA021910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, today left his bench at the beginning of the assembly session and announced that he will shortly propose restructuring of the leadership.

D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), has threatened to resign from the assembly if the deputies continue to consider valid a session held last Thursday without his presence or that of the other Arena deputies.

In that session, the deputies confirmed Health Minister Napoleon Cardenas in his post and modified the assembly regulations so that its decisions would only require the presence of two members of the leadership rather than all five, as had been the case.

These agreements were harshly criticized by Arena, which opposed the appointment of Cardenas and considers Thursday's session unconstitutional.

In view of the fact that the deputies except those of the "Arena" persisted in their attitude, D'Aubuisson said today that there was no consensus among the political groups and that he was withdrawing from the chamber. He then announced that a restructuring of the leadership will be considered during the next session.

Roberto d'Aubuisson was made chairman of the assembly following an agreement between his party and the National Conciliation Party (PCN), which together controlled the majority, to split the assembly's positions of leadership.

The Christian Democratic Party (PDC), which has no representative on the assembly leadership, has been trying to remove D'Aubuisson for several months, but leading politicians, some of them from the PDC itself, feel that Arena's leader must remain chairman because this forces him to maintain a "certain image and discretion."

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 30 DAYS

PA030257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly today extended the state of siege for 30 more days. The state of siege has been in effect here since 6 March 1980. The decree on the extension will be effective this coming weekend and was issued "because subversion continues to stage acts of destruction and harassment."

The motion was presented by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, assembly president, and Maria Julia Castillo, second vice president.

According to the assembly, "despite the efforts made by the government, as well as the country's democratic and productive sectors, to secure peace and tranquillity for the Salvadoran people and restore the economy, this has not been possible due to the extreme leftwing forces which have continued to stage their destructive activities in every sense."

The suspension of constitutional guarantees has been adopted to safeguard the country's constitutionality and to neutralize the subversive activities, according to the Constituent Assembly decree.

The special provision suspends the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression, freedom of movement throughout El Salvador, freedom of assembly and the inviolability of correspondence.

DEFENSE MINISTER VOWS TO CONTINUE PACIFICATION

PA012340 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Feb 83 pp 3, 46

[Text] "Pacification will continue not only in Morazan, Usulutan, San Vicente, Cuscatlan and Chalatenango Departments but throughout the country, in some places with greater intensity, according to the circumstances or situations, "Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday.

He said the army continues its planned activities to reestablish order, social harmony and peace throughout Morazan Department, which is considered the country's most convulsed region.

He added that strategic positions have been recovered throughout the department and the peasants and inhabitants of the towns affected by the subversives' presence are expected to return soon in order to resume their productive activities.

Military spokesman from the areas of conflict in Morazan Department yesterday said that the majority of the towns that were besieged by the terrorists are again under the control of the armed forces.

In last Saturday's edition, we published other remarks by General Garcia in which he expressed the army's determination to stop "the nightmare of the inhabitants of Morazan Department, which has been converted into the seat of terror of local and foreign subversives."

He said the struggle remains intense in several places in Morazan Department, such as San Fernando and El Mozote canton, where preliminary clashes have been taking place. These could turn out to be the bloodiest fighting between terrorists and soldiers.

Military spokesmen yesterday afternoon reported that many extremists have been killed. No casualty figures have been released for the armed forces or extremists. Squads of army sappers are examining the combat areas in search of bodies and mines, bombs and boobytraps set by the subversives when they are routed, said the same military spokesmen.

PAPER REPORTS ARMED STRUGGLE FOR BERLIN

PA020026 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Feb 83 pp 2, 40

[Excerpts] The bloody armed struggle that has most occupied the people's attention is that which has been going on in Berlin, San Francisco Javier and San Agustin, in Usulutan Department, for the last 2 days.

Armed Forces spokesmen have said that the actions were initiated by terrorist groups in an effort to divert attention from the armed forces' pacification activities in Morazan Department.

Troops from the Atlacatl, Belloso and Atonal Battalions and from the 3d Infantry Brigade have evicted the subversives from the positions that they held for several weeks in this region. This has elicited reaction from the terrorists in other parts of the country, according to official reports.

Berlin was besieged on early Sunday morning when some 700 terrorists entered the town and attacked various positions, including the mayor's office, the National Police, the National Guard, the local command post and businesses and other places.

The armed struggle grew bloodier as the various security forces joined the effort to fight off the indiscriminate attacks, according to the authorities. Both civilians and soldiers used their weapons to resist the extremists, who were trying to change the situation in their favor.

After sunrise on Suanday, troops and security corps reinforcements began to arrive. Consequently, the fighting grew even bloodier until darkness fell.

Salvadoran Air Force planes and helicopters undertook reconnaissance flights, subsequently attacking the extremists entrenched on the outskirts of Berlin. Although no casualty figures have been released for the 24 hours of fighting, it was learned yesterday that some 60 civilians had been killed. Presumably the majority are members of the terrorists groups.

Salvadoran Red Cross ambulances entered the areas of the fighting and evacuated several wounded from the streets and from areas near the city. Military sources said that the terrorist groups' decision to attack the civilian population in different parts of the country, like Berlin, La Palma, San Francisco Javier and San Agustin, will not change the army's determination to continue its campaign.

The primary area of the armed forces' pacification work is Morazan Department. They are staging counterinsurgency activities there, and the terrorist group' efforts to distract the troops stationed in this area will not change the armed forces' plans, said the spokesmen.

Military spokesmen also said yesterday that there were many cases of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Berlin when the troops advanced toward the city itself.

It is believed that gravity of the events in Berlin, San Agustin and San Francisco Javier is second only to that of the Morazan Department actions, as a result of which the extremist groups are being evicted from their positions, according to armed forces reports.

There is almost an atmosphere of martial law in the towns surrounding Berlin as military patrols try to keep control and to prevent further intrusions by extremist groups. Authorities of Santiago de Maria, Mercedes Umana, Chinameca, Jucuoapa, Nuevo Guadalupe and other nearby places are on the alert for any possibility.

ARMY REPORTEDLY PREPARING 'MAJOR OFFENSIVE'

PA030428 Paris AFP in English 0411 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Salvadoran troops are about to mount a major offensive to oust rebel forces who earlier this week made their most significant advance aganist the army in three years, Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia said Wednesday. In a meeting with the press, General Garcia expressed concern over Monday's guerrilla takeover of the town of Berlin, 113 kms (70 miles) east of here, the biggest town captured in the 3-year-old conflict.

A military spokesman meanwhile described the seizure of Berlin, located in a rich cotton and coffee producing area -- El Salvador's two major exports -- as "one of the most significant operations by the guerrilla since the beginning of the war."

Until now, the rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) was reduced to "taking control of small villages in the north and east", he said. Military sources believe that some 500 rebels are concentrated in the town.

General Garcia gave no details of army plans to dislodge FMLN troops, but indicated that the high command wanted to avoid further civilian casualties in the town. Sources here said that 25 soldiers were killed and 46 taken prisoners during fighting Monday between rebels and regular troops in the town.

Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN, cited the same number of prisoners but said 40 soldiers had been killed and 125 civilians killed or wounded during air raids on Berlin. About 1,000 people had fled the town, the radio said. The army has denied that any bombing occurred.

"Heavy fighting" is continuing in the area, according to Col Domingo Monterrosa, head of the elite Atlacatl Battalion trained in the United States. But he said that much of the area has been "pacified." The guerrilla offensive is triggering grave concern in government circles, currently faced with a political crisis.

Right-wing Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly voted into power early last year, has threatened to resign if the assembly passes a bill aimed at reducing his powers.

The increasing strain between the Christian Democrats and rightwing extremists follows an army mutiny a month ago that highlighted divisiveness in the armed forces.

FOREIGN REBEL REINFORCEMENTS LAND IN USULUTAN

PA021850 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Two thousand guerrillas have landed in the last few days in Puerto Parada, in southern Usulutan Department, to reinforce the Salvadoran rebels, military sources reported today. They said that the extremist group came from the Gulf of Fonseca, according to inhabitants in southern Usulutan.

The military sources said that the guerrillas who arrived in Usulutan have foreign accents and features and are heavily armed.

Puerto Parada is part of the Jiquilisco area on the Pacific coast, where arms for the rebel contingents were received from abroad in the past, according to Army sources.

The area is near Monito Hill, where arms arrived on unidentified planes in the last few months of last year, according to official Salavdoran reports.

The military sources said today that the actions that took place in Usulutan Department last week, including the rebel takeover of Berlin, were executed by the rebels who, according to the local residents, arrived by sea. The nationality or the types of weapons carried by the 2,000 rebels were not specified.

According to Radio Venceremos, the rebels have had control of the towns of San Francisco Javier, Alegria and San Agustin (each one with just over 10,000 inhabitants) for the last 8 days. The rebels have controlled Berlin since Monday, after 17 days of fighting.

PLANES FROM NICARAGUA SPOTTED IN INTIPUCA AREA

PA022226 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The night before last several unidentified planes flew over the area of Intipuca, La Union Department, near the Pacific coast. The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, reported yesterday that the planes came from Nicaraguan territory "in flagrant violation of Salvadoran airspace."

The planes probably brought supplies for the subversive forces operating in that area. Official sources have previously said that it is difficult to detect the presence of unidentified planes because the army has no detection equipment (radar) to maintain control over the nation's airspace.

Coprefa also reported that electricity has been cut off in several areas in Chalatenango because of new terrorist attacks.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN WITHDRAWAL FROM BERLIN

PA030524 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] On 1 February, at 1000 hours, while the city of Berlin was under the absolute control of FMLN forces, the townspeople participated in a mass meeting in the city's central park. [Words indistinct] this park at this time [words indistinct] of what is left from a city that was bombed by the genocidal air force. Several manzanas are now totally in ruins; they were totally destroyed as a result of bombings and the fire caused by the bombs. In the midst of this desolate picture caused by the genocidal air forces' bombing, the people of Berlin shouted the slogans of the triumph of their revolutionary army. Also on 1 February, at 1300 and in presence of the people of Berlin who were gathered in the public plaza, the FMLN delivered 46 prisoners of war to representatives of the Red Cross International Committee.

Throughout the rest of the day, there were some clashes with the containment lines [words indistinct] the total control of our forces in the areas surrounding the city of Berlin. Throughout the day, the enemy continued using various members of the Treasury Police, soldiers of the Army and National Police in an attempt to penetrate our containment lines, but they were not successful. The enemy troops' advance on the city of Berlin was stopped.

At noon on 2 February, and after completing all the political and military objectives [words indistinct] Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military Brigade in the city of Berlin, our revolutionary forces began to withdraw.

However, clashes continue in the areas around this city, with troops that are still holding back and trying to return to the city of Berlin, which the revolutionary forces have already left.

During this operation of the columns of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military Brigade, which initiated the Commander Jose Mayo Chamagua and Guillermo Posada, Heroes of Putumay Camores operation, inflicted casualties on the enemy. This is not an official report, but the enemy casualties we have managed to count so far include some 30 dead and 40 wounded, during the operation in the city of Berlin.

The Radio Venceremos mobile unit in the Morazan Department will continue reporting to our people and the people of the world on our armed people's relentless advance toward victory.

GUATEMALA

ARMY PREVENTS GUERRILLA TAKEOVER OF AIRSTRIP

PA012359 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] A subversive group last night attempted to take over the airstrip in Coban, Alta Verapaz, but the armed forces prevented it, the army reported today. An official communique says the incident occurred yesterday at approximately 2200 and that the attackers only managed to slightly damage a light plane parked on one side of the airstrip. There was an exchange of gunfire, after which the extremists fled. It is not known whether any of the attackers were wounded.

The army believes the attackers planned to commit sabotage, according to the communique. A military patrol clashed today with a group of subversives in Tactic, Alta Verapaz. It was officially reported this afternoon that four of the attackers were killed and that the soldiers recovered four rifles and ammunition from the dead.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN DENIES MEXICO INCURSION

PA020104 Guatamala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Rafael Escobar Arguello, the presidency's under secretary of public relations, has said that the subversive campaign to discredit Guatemala has continued. He said that one of the most recent examples is the alleged Guatemalan Army incursion into Mexico to kill four people and kidnap another. He told of the presence of an evangelical pastor in some villages in Peten Department, who claims that God gave him a vision in which the army acted against the people.

Escobar Arguello said that the subversives are drawing attention to the refugees: [Begin recording] I believe that what is happening in Mexico is that the subversives are trying to keep world attention focused on a group of refugees, presenting them as victims of the government and saying that they cannot return because they are threatened. [end recording]

Arguello said that the government has proof that Cuba is sending food and other aid to the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TALKS WITH UK TO CONTINUE

PA021835 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola said today that Guatemala and the United Kingdom had agreed to continue talks regarding the Guatemalan claim over the territory of Belize. It is believed that this agreement was reached during the recent UK-Guatemalan talks held in New York. Castillo Arriola said they had agreed to continue talking and added that our country's territorial claim is inalterable.

PAPER CALLS LATEST TALKS ON BELIZE 'FIASCO'

PA021700 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 1 Feb 83 p 10

["Darts" column by Humberto C. Madariaga: "What the People Are Saying"]

[Excerpt] We have suffered another fiasco at the hands of the perfidious Britons in the almost two-centuries old controversy over Belize.

During the recent meetings in New York, the Guatemalan delegation, thinking something to be better than nothing, proposed that the British return to us at least Toledo district out of all the Belize territory they had stolen. Virtually no Guatemalan thought that perfidious Albion and the puppet Belizean prime minister would accede to the Guatemalan Government's proposal but, since trying costs nothing, the Guatemalan delegation went to New York City to see if it could get agreement on this. However, the result was utter failure. To top it all, no talks could be held with the British representatives alone because, resorting to a trick, the British included a Belizean in the delegation In other words, we fell into another trap.

In a nutshell, the matter is still just as dark as most Belizeans are, and Price is sticking to his guns even though Guatemala in no way recognizes the psuedo-independence of that part of our territory and maintains reservations about it on the basis of its legitimate legal, geographical, historical and other rights. The matter will remain as is until, with the passage of time, we develop further strength and an appropriate occasion arises for guns to speak in support of legality and justice.

HUMAN RIGHTS 'TRIAL' OF GOVERNMENT NOTED

PA300036 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] The self-styled Permanent People's Tribunal [Tribunal Permanente de los Pueblos], meeting in Madrid, began a trial of the Guatemalan Government today. This tribunal, founded in Italy 4 years ago to investigate the aspects and causes of human rights violations, is composed of 56 international politicians.

This international tribunal has held session on the Western Sahara, Argentina, Eritrea, the Philippines, El Salvador and Zaire to date. Its 14 judges will listen for 3 days to information presented in various depositions, as well as to statements from witnesses. Later, after a closed-door meeting, it will publicly announce its final verdict on Monday, 31 January. Among the members of the tribunal are Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, Uruguayan writer Eduardo Galeano; and Cuernavaca Bishop Sergio Mendez.

The tribunal, which decided to devote this session to Guatemala at the request of the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, read a message inviting Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt to cooperate in the proceedings by sending a government representative: This invitation, sent in a letter, [break in transmission]

Government Rejects Charges

PA020308 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala in Guatemala City on 31 January 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Office for the Protection of Guatemalan Interests, in Madrid, Spain, issued a communique on the occasion of a meeting of the so-called Permanent People's Tribunal in Madrid. The communique reads as follows:

1: The Office for the Protection of Guatemalan Interests issues the following communique: The meeting of the so-called Permanent People's Tribunal that is being held in Madrid with shameful support is nothing more than one action within a campaign to discredit the Guatemalan Government.

The meeting was organized and orchestrated by all kinds of illegitimate organizations whose only common denominator is Marxist secrecy.

2. The tribunal is not an institution that is recognized by the international community and it does not meet the minimal requirements necessary to pass judgement on sovereign nations. It is a private organization created by people whose well-known political inclinations are in total opposition to democracy.

3. It can be said that the memebers of this tribunal have no knowledge of the facts in Guatemala or of it efforts by the Guatemalan people and Government to consolidate their democratic institutions and to promote respect for human rights.

4. The current Guatemalan Government is taking the necessary steps to return to constitutional normalcy, a process that will end with elections for president, deputies, municipal mayors and other officials to be chosen by the people.

Guatemala, its people and its government strongly reject this farce being staged in Madrid by the Permanent People's Tribunal, an entity that has neither the prestige nor the qualifications to judge sovereign nations. The Guatemalan Government has enough moral and ethical authority to disavow that sectarian forum, which only serves subversion.

COURTS POSTPONE DEATH SENTENCE OF TWO CONVICTS

PA021244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0645 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Guatemalan Supreme Court of Justice has accepted an extraordinary writ of postponement submitted for two brothers who, together with four other persons, were going to be executed by firing squad before dawn today.

The high court said last night that it had provisionally accepted the writ in favor of Walter Vinicio and his brother Sergio Roberto Marroquin Gonzalez who, together with Hector Haroldo Morales Lopez, were sentenced to die for kidnapping.

The sentences of Morales Lopez, together with Marco Antonio Gonzalez, Carlos [name indistinct] and Pedro Raxom Tepet, convicted of unspecified acts of terrorism, will be carried out at 0600 (1200 GMT) at the general cemetery of Guatemala City because no writs were filed similar to those of the brothers Marroquin Gonzalez.

This is the second execution of presumed leftists since President Efrain Rios Montt, who assumed power in a bloodless coup last March, imposed a state of siege on 1 July. The brothers Marroquin Gonzalez and Morales Lopez were found guilty of kidnapping a woman in July and demanding $10 million ransom.

Four More Executions Postponed

PA021305 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1224 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Good morning (Rodrigo), good morning Radio America listeners. The execution of the four men sentenced to death by the special courts was suspended today at 0540 when members of the security force removed them from the area of the execution. The four men should have been executed today at 0600 but it seems that the sentence has been suspended, since the four men were removed from the general cemetery. They were accompanied by many police and soldiers who, since very early this morning, had been patrolling the area.

The condemned arrived at the cemetery at 0507. Two of the men were heavily guarded by police, motorcycles and police cars. One of the men tried to raise one of his hands, probably as a way of saying farewell, while the other seemed to be looking far away. The men were emaciated and heavily guarded. Behind the police cars bringing the condemned men there were several other vehicles, including a voluntary fire department truck carrying the coffins in which the four men would be buried.

It was learned at the cemetery that the execution had been suspended. The reporters, who had been at the cemetery since very early this morning, saw the police cars, patrol cars, fire department trucks and army vehicles leaving, and learned that the execution had been cancelled at the last minute. But this was not officially confirmed by any of the security officers present at the cemetery. There were more than 100 soldiers in the area.

The judge who was to witness the execution also left the cemetery. The criminal judge who was there to record the events left the cemetery at 0547. This all seems to indicate that there was a last-minute order to stop the execution. At this time we have no official report on what happened. We don't know if it was a suspension or whether the condemned men were transferred to another place to be executed. We will continue reporting on this important event, which has attracted national and international attention.

HONDURAS

ARMY SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PA021925 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Puerto Lempira (AFP) -- A hypothetical landing of enemy troops in Puerto Lempira, principal city of the Honduran Mosquitia 400 km northeast of Tegucigalpa, began the biggest joint maneuvers ever carried out between the Honduran and U.S. armies. The enemy forces captured Puerto Lempira and Barra de Caratasca, at lagoon between the mainland and the Caribbean Sea, and crossed the border line during the first phase of the maneuvers, in which more than 6,000 Honduran soldiers and 1,600 U.S. soldiers will be participating.

Maj (Francisco Bustillo), chief of the Armed Forces Press Office, used these words to describe the beginning of the maneuvers during which the members of the 4th Infantry Battalion, stationed in the port of La Ceiba, some 300 km from Puerto Lampira, were transferred by sea to Puerto Lempira. The officer added that the script for the operation called for tense relations between Honduras and the country of Corinto and strong threats of invasion against Honduran territory. This was done prior to the joint maneuvers.

After the alleged threat of invasion, the chief of the armed forces ordered the 5th Infantry Battalion, Mocoron Base, located approximately 40 km from the border with Nicaragua and inside the invaded area, to act as a cover and coordination force to perate in the area.

The script continues to read that, in view of the threat, the Honduran president asked the neighboring countries for help to repeel the aggression. Immediate support is received from the United States in air and water transportation of troops.

According to the script, as of then the operations will be the following: 1. February 1, D-day. The 4th Infantry Battalion mobilizes troops by sea toward the area of operations to capture Barra de Caratasca, Puerto Lempira and the airport in that city. Meanwhile, Mocoron Base is under siege by the enemy.

2. February 2, D-1 day. The 2d Infantry Battalion, called the special tactical group and stationed near Tegucigalpa, is air transported and paratroopers are sent in to defend Mocoron Base. On that same day the 9th Infantry Battalion, stationed in Comayagua, is also air transported to Puerto Lempira, some 500 km away, and from here the troops are transported via helicopter to the area of operations where Mocoron Base is under siege.

3. February 3, D-2 day. That morning the 2d Batalion established contact with Mocoron Base while the 9th Battalion completes its mobilization and joins the besieged forces. That afternoon, the battle against the enemy begins.

4. February 4, D-3 day. The Honduran Army continues launching coordinated attacks to repel the enemy and recover the border line.

5. February 5 and 6 -- the maneuvers end with the capture of the objective and the enemy is expelled.

Maj (Francisco Bustillo) said that the maneuvers will be held 30 km from the border with Nicaragua and that the nearest point will be 15 Km from the dividing line. The officer said that the Mosquitia was chosen for the maneuvers because this remote area allows deployment of troops in the manner the maneuver calls for and permits easier evaluation, observation and determination of the training conditions.

(Bustillo) added that the enemy could come from any country, because the attack is coming from sea and the attacking force equals an infantry brigade or regiment with the necessary support.

Regarding the maneuvers with the participation of the Air Force (Bustillo) said that these would be held away from the border to avoid having a missile fall in Nicaragua territory. These exercises will be held in the Rio Tinto mountain between the departments of Olancho, Colon and Gracias a Dios, approximately 175 km from the border.

(Bustillo) added that the maneuvers had been scheduled for 6 December but had to be postponed because the weather conditions at that time would not have been appropriate. Even though the maneuvers could have been held, the evaluation would not have been possible. He explained that the objective of the maneuvers is for the Honduran Army combat units to practice the training received during their annual training period. They are trying to evaluate the efficiency of training and the speed with which troops can be deployed in case of an international war, as well as coordination during a joint action which in this case involves the U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces.

The area of the Honduran Mosquitia where the maneuvers will be held includes: Puerto Lempira, Mocoron, Sirsirtara and (Durtura) and their respective maritime areas. The operation includes landing exercises, parachute drops, air mobilization, air attacks and a coordinated attack which is the culmination of the exercise.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY USED IN FIGHTING

PA011819 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 Jan 83 pp 7, 8

[By special correspondent Edgardo Benitez]

[Excerpt] Mocoron Camp, Gracias a Dios Department -- the youngest and strongest men in the Nicaraguan refugee camps in the swamp areas of Mosquitia, on the Honduran Caribbean coast, are possibly being used periodically as "soldiers" in the "secret war" that is being waged in Nicaragua. The Honduran Government, which agreed to grant them asylum, and the international organizations that feed and protect the refugees are unaware of this situation.

This alarming situation, which might result in a problem between the two neighboring countries, was mentioned by members of the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (UNHCR) who claim to have well-founded suspicions of the "secret operation," led by leaders of the opposition to the Sandinist Government, known as the famous Somozist "counterrevolutionaries."

Men "Disappear"

Rumors of the operation gain credibility when we note the absence of men from the Mocoron camp. The camp is a large concentration of tents, located 25 miles from the Nicaraguan border.

It is reported that the Indians are apparently taken in groups to fight in Nicaragua and return to camp in 15 to 30 days, after their "mysterious disappearances." So-called soldiers who do not return within two months are simply scratched off the registers and are given up for lost by their friends and relatives. While women, children and the elderly have come to accept the disappearances as "natural," other groups of Miskito refugees are trained to accompany the leader of the secret operation.

Many people have identified this leader as Steadman Fagoth, a young Miskito opposed to the Sandinists. He has often accused the Sandinist government of being criminal, and has publicly stated that he will struggle to overthrow it.

Florence Egal, member of the French Save the Children organization that is also helping the Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras, says that "when Steadman Fagoth visits the refugees camps, he does not even notify us."

"We know that Fagoth represents a political and not a refugee organization; he does not report to us when he comes or goes. He travels in a light plane. The last time we heard of him was when the order was given to transfer the refugees to areas far from the Nicaraguan border," Egal said.

Differences With Salvadorans

An estimated 15,000 Nicaraguans started to settle in the Mosquitia at the beginning of 1981, after the leftist Nicaraguan Government took power. They accuse the government of "religious persecution and violating human rights." Most of the Nicaraguan refugees belong to the Miskito ethnic group and to the Sumu and Rama tribes. About 10,000 of them are living in the sparsely vegetated Mocoron area, while the rest live in the Tapamlaya, Osivila, Cocubila and in tents along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

HAVANA NOTES 'INDIGNATION' OVER DERAS MURDER

PA012301 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Great indignation has been felt in Honduras over the murder of Herminio Deras, communist leader and labor adviser, who was gunned down on Friday in the neighborhood of Las Flores in San Pedro Sula, 240 km north of Tegucigalpa.

Dera's widow, Otilia Flores, reported that her husband was intercepted on a public street by several individuals traveling in two automobiles, who tried to force the communist leader into one of them. When Deras resisted, he was stabbed several times and then shot.

The crime is attributed to the special forces, which act with impunity in Honduras as paramilitary bands under the orders of Gustavo Alvarez, the minister of the Honduran regime's armed forces.

NICARAGUA

RALLY HELD AT U.S. EMBASSY AGAINST 'BIG PINE'

PA022247 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2141 GMT on 2 February is heard broadcasting brief reports from its mobile units covering the march to the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S.-Honduran Big Pine military maneuvers. The station periodically interrupts its regualr programming to interview protesters.

The station broadcasts the reading of the letter protesting the maneuvers. The letter charges that the United States is arrogantly trying to intimidate little Nicaragua and demands respect for Nicaraguan sovereignty.

The station then carries a speech by a member of the Sandinist Defense Committees. In his criticism of the U.S.-Honduran Big Pine maneuvers, the speaker says that Nicaraguans interpret the exercise as a prelude to the direct, large-scale invasion of Nicaragua. The speaker reiterates the Nicaraguan people's dedication to peace and says that the pope's visit will reflect the Nicaraguan people's desire to overcome social injustice. He says that the Nicaraguans are not afraid because they have a hatchet to cut down the pine.

Following the speech, the station notes the size of the crowd around the U.S. Embassy and the numerous organizations represented.

At 0021 GMT on 3 February, the reporter says that the rally is breaking up and thanks the people for their cooperation. Coverage is then concluded.

Note Presented to U.S. Ambassador

PA030041 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Note presented to U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton by a committee of mothers of heroes and martyrs at the U.S. Embassy in Managua, read by reporter covering presentation of the note -- live]

[Text] Year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty, Managua, 2 February 1983.

His Excellency Anthony Quainton

U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua
U.S. Embassy

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs presents, through you, to the people and Government of the United States our greeting full of the highest feeling of fraternity in the interest of maintaining the peace that is so needed by our people.

At this time, the Big Pine exercises are underway 12 km from our country's northern border. For these exercises to be carried out exactly at this time cannot be interpreted other than as an interventionist threat against the self-determination of the Central American peoples. We, who gave our children to the homeland in the interest of freedom, note with sorrow that peasants, workers and students, humble sons of our people who defend the progress of this country, continue to fall on our border. These exercises represent more death and more sacrifices for Nicaraguans.

We vigorously repudiate the Big Pine exercises. We repudiate the interventionist attitude that promotes them, particularly because we know that they are the product of an administration that does not represent the true interests of the U.S. people, because we have personally experienced the solidarity of those people, who have repudiated their own government.

We repudiate .... [reader corrects thought] when a country with the United States' economic and military power arrogantly displays this military force along the border of a small country like ours, we can only understand that it is trying to intimidate us or that it is getting ready to intervene here. The only cause that we find is that we Nicaraguans threw off the yoke of a tyranny which enslaved us for almost a century and kept us submerged in desperation and pain.

We, as Nicaraguan mothers, have on many occasions denounced the aggression to which our revolution has been subjected. We have raised our voice in an attempt to persuade those who promote the acts of aggression to stop their vain attempts to again subdue us.

Similarly, our government has tried to bring about a dialogue that will let peace and good sense prevail. However, all its efforts have been in vain and all that is in sight are the Big Pine exercises and a sky reddened with blood and pain.

In view of this imminent danger, we cannot remain indifferent, and we have to point out those who are responsible. The Reagan administration, and Ronald Reagan himself will be responsible if the Central American area becomes involved in a senseless war. U.S. imperialism will be responsible.

The Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs rejects the Big Pine exercises and demands respect for our national sovereignty. At the same time, we firmly state that if we have been capable of giving our children to the homeland, there are even more children to defend it.

We still trust in the humanitarian feelings of the thinking sectors of the U.S. Government and we hope that the error of staging an intervention is not committed, since we know beforehand that it has no chance of succeeding, because more than the weapons that we might have, it will come up against our fighting spirit, our national dignity and our unyielding commitment to peace and freedom.

We fraternally repeat a greeting from the thousands upon thousands of mothers of heroes and martyrs of our revolution, who remain firmly involved in the struggle for peace.

Fraternally, [Signed] Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs

PEOPLE 'MOBILIZE' TO REPUDIATE BIG PINE

PA022224 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Nicaraguans living in 287 Managua neighborhoods are mobilizing to repudiate the Big Pine troops just 15 km from our borders. The mobilization will be carried out nationwide and will continue until the military exercises conclude. The activities include parades, vigils and sociopolitical events in all Managua neighborhoods and the rest of the country.

Tonight the great vigil for peace and sovereignty began. The revolutionary participants will redouble efforts to control crime and actions against the revolutionary process.

In Managua as well as in other Nicaraguan cities and towns, torches of liberty are being lit from bonfires fed by the members of the Sandinist Defense Committees. Dozens of dolls or effigies of imperialism and its puppets have been burned amidst the joy of adults and children, who have renewed their militant decision to defend the revolution to the very end.

In each neighborhood and work center throughout the country, declarations have been issued repudiating the Honduran-U.S. military exercises and the Reagan administration's aggressive policy and reaffirming a commitment to struggle for Nicaragua's sovereignty and revolution.

Army Alerted

PA021448 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Managua (ANN) -- The Nicaraguan Army was placed on alert last night in view of the joint military maneuvers between Honduras and United States which began yesterday across the border. Army sources said that this alert had not been confirmed officially, although it has not been denied.

U.S. INTELLECTUALS PLAN 'PEACE VIGIL' ON BORDER

PA021540 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] You have come at a time of greatest difficulty for our revolution, when our leaders and our people are facing an armed intervention, (Rogelio Murillo), secretary general of the ASTC [Sandinist Cultural Workers Association] said in welcoming 20 U.S. intellectuals who organized a peace vigil to be held somewhere on the northern border.

The contingent of intellectuals, led by (Drew Katzman) of the film industry, will travel to the northern border today to observe the "Big Pine" exercises being carried out by the United States and Honduras, in a clear provocation against our people and our revolution.

Gathered in the flag room of Sandino Airport, the intellectuals released a statement indicating that the U.S. people reject the Central American policy of the Reagan administration because it seeks to undermine Nicaragua's efforts to carry out its social plans. The document adds that in the past few months, the White House has invested millions of dollars to carry out covert activities against the Nicaraguan Government.

At the last minute it was learned that Salvadoran writer (Claribel Alegria) and Argentine writer (Julio Cortazar) will join the contingent of intellectuals in their peace vigil.

RADIO SANDINO BLASTS PENTAGON OVER 'BIG PINE'

PA021505 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon is injecting hatred of Nicaragua into the minds of Honduran soldiers. Over $6 million will be spent on the "Big Pine" exercises to take place near the Nicaraguan border.

U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, Honduran Army chief Gen Gustavo and Honduran President Roberto Suazo yesterday observed the "Big Pine" military exercises from a helicopter. The exercises were imposed on the Honduran people by the United States and are taking place in a theater of operations that comes as close as 5 km to the Nicaraguan border.

Pentagon sources have admitted that the mobilization of over 5,000 troops from the two countries is intended to serve as a warning to Nicaragua and Cuba. They made no reference to the movements that will take place in the Gulf of Fonseca in response to the recent guerrilla offensive in El Salvador.

Maj Francisco Bustillo, a spokesman for the Honduran Army, promised that aerial exercises will be held at a greater distance from the border to make sure that nothing falls into Nicaraguan territory.

The premise under which the troops will be mobilized tends to create an aggressive attitude toward the Nicaraguan people among the Honduran soldiers. Additionally, President Suazo Cordova will request U.S. Army aid in view of the aggression by a so-called Red army.

Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and most of the countries in the area have rejected the invitation extended by Honduras to legitimize the "Big Pine" maneuvers by sending military observers. These exercises represent an expenditure of over $6 million by the poorest country in the area.

HAVANA NOTES VARIED OPPOSITION TO 'BIG PINE'

PA012350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Various Nicaraguan media have warned of the serious danger posed by the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers called Big Pine, which began today close to Nicaraguan territory.

"Big Pine Maneuvers Disturb the World" is the headline carried by EL NUEVO DIARIO, while BARRICADA, the FSLN newspaper, warns that acts of provocation could take place in the border area in the next few days, which would aggravate the general Central American situation.

BARRICADA recalls that in February and March of 1982 the region became one of the main focuses of world attention with the intensification of aggression by former Somozist guardsmen from Honduras and aggravation of the threat of direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

The paper adds that the maneuvers coincide with a deterioration of the Salvadoran regime, which is supported by the U.S. Government.

(Maria del Valle Vasquez), former president of the Venezuelan Internationalists' Association, has said that all Central American countries are concerned about the U.S.-Honduran exercises, which she said, are intended to intensify U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

In Mexico, the international committee of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America and the "Hands Off of Nicaragua" committee recalled that the Big Pine maneuvers will be followed by U.S.-Costa Rican maneuvers and that both of them constitute a sinister general rehearsal of a declared war on Nicaragua and a clear act of provocation that will have irreversible consequences.

CUBAN PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA011940 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly, arrived in Nicaragua last night. He is here to exchange ideas and study the possibility of signing bilateral technical assistance agreements.

Companero Fernandez was invited to visit Nicaragua by (Samuel Santos), minister of the Managua Reconstruction Junta, who met Fernandez at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport.

The visitor said that there are several agreements for technical assistance for the construction of aquaducts and other urban and community development programs between the municipalities of Havana and Managua.

PANAMA NATIONAL GUARD DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA011641 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the Panamanian National Guard General Staff will be present today at the inauguration event of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, first military training period for 1983. During the event the formation of the Gen Omar Torrijos antiaircraft artillery brigade will be officially announced.

The military delegation arrived in Nicaragua yesterday at the invitation of Humberto Ortega, defense minister and commander of the revolution. The delegation is headed by Lt Col Elias Castillo, chief of operations of the Panamanian National Guard; Maj Moises del Rio, assistant G-2 of the National Guard; and (Jose Blandon), military adviser to the General Staff.

During their stay in Nicaragua the Panamanian officers will be able to observe the progress of the EPS in the field of antiaircraft artillery. They will also meet with leaders of the revolutionary government.

EDEN PASTORA BEGINS SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE TOUR

Interview in Bogota

PA012020 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1332 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Telephone interview with Eden Pastora in Bogota, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Pastora, in your opinion how has the Sandinist junta betrayed the Nicaraguan people?

[Answer] I would like to speak about this subject during the press conference, about their alignment with another power. Due to our national interests, we Sandinists should not align ourselves. There existed pressure due to this, because there is no freedom of expression, freedom to organize ourselves. There is no law; we are ruled by decrees and not by a [political] constitution or any other constitution. In other words, we have done quite the opposite of what we said we would do when we were fighting.

[Question] Mr Pastora, do you plan to organize an army to invade Nicaragua?

[Answer] I cannot invade what is already mine. I do not plan to organize an army; I plan to organize actions within Nicaragua to oust the puppet junta, to lead the people [words indistinct]. That is our intention and it is necessary for you to get to know the other side of the coin.

[Question] Would you say, Mr Pastora, that the government of your country intends to declare itself Marxist-Leninist?

[Answer] Well, the government has not declared this and I do not think it will for political reasons. Nevertheless, the government is in fact Marxist-Leninist. However, Marx is not the problem; Stalin is the problem. The government is Stalinist.

[Question] What does this mean in other words?
[Answer] This means that they have a totalitarian regime just like the one Somoza had. There is no freedom, there are no rights, laws. We are being ruled as we were in Somozist times when we were subject to the will of a man. Now we are subject to the wills of nine men.
[Question] What difference do you see between a Stanlinist regime and a Sandinist regime?
[Answer] Ah, there is quite a difference. A Sandinist regime should respect freedom of information and press; a Sandinist regime should respect the right to vote, respect the participation of the people in the national decisions through free and honest elections. A Sandinist regime should respect the people's lives and dignity. A Sandinist regime should maintain a real nonalignment in its foreign policy. A Sandinist regime fulfills its promises to the Nicaraguan people. It is a really anti-imperialist regime, in the true sense of the word, when referring either to the United States or the Soviet Union, when speaking about Washington or Moscow. In other words, it should be a regime where everyone criticized the same thing; the invasion against Vietnam or Afghanistan; the totalitarian regime in El Salvador or Poland. This is Sandinism.
[Question] What percentage of the Nicaraguan people do you think supports your thesis?
[Answer] Conservatively speaking, some say it is 70 to 75 percent; more liberal estimates say 80 percent. In other words this is the belief of a whole nation, of a whole continent. The whold world is struggling for those ideals. We address the world through the press, radio and television. Every citizen in Latin America became aware that the Nicaraguan people fought for this.
[Question] One last question, Mr. Pastora; You are now touring Latin America. Who gives you financial support?
[Answer] Look, it is the same people who financed us during the last war; friends and the people of Nicaragua. They give us money for hotel and food expenses, and this does not cost much. We are not buying T-55 tanks, cannons or planes; therefore, these minimal expenses can be paid by friends who have the economic means.

Comments in Lima

PY030230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Lima, 2 Feb (AFP) -- Rebel Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, who is known as Commander Zero, has announced here that he will return to Nicaragua to eradicate Marxist totalitarianism and Cuban infiltration, and then form a revolutionary and democratic government.

After his arrival in this capital yesterday afternoon for a 6-day visit, Pastora said that the attitude of the United States toward his country was very clumsy, both before the revolution and after the revolution; now supporting former Somozist guards in the northern zone of Nicaragua and thus contributing to the radicalization of the Sandinist regime.

Pastora said that he is sure to return to Nicaragua to topple the Marxists, and then form a truly democratic Sandinist government, adding that for this purpose he has created the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

He explained that the alliance was an umbrella organization of three parties, and that its objective is to uproot Marxist totalitarianism and Cuban infiltration from the current Nicaraguan Government which, Pastora said, has made important gains because it is a revolutionary government despite its deviation from the ideals of Sandino.

Pastora further explained that Sandinism came into being to defend the national interests and to fight foreign occupation, and that it supports a mixed economy and democracy, including freedom of expression.

As for U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, Pastora elaborated that it has been very clumsy in the past and now. The fact that the United States is still supporting contingents of former Somozist guardesman in the northern zone of Nicaragua is further evidence of that clumsiness which only contributes to moving a peg for the radicalization of the current regime.

Commander Zero said that he cannot return to his country because any criticism of the government, no matter how minimal, is considered ideological deviationism and draws the accusation of being a security threat upon the one who makes it.

Pastora, who will meet with leaders of some political parties here, ended his statements by reiterating that he wants to see Nicaragua back on the tracks of the original Sandinist proposition, that is to say, a revolution under democratic principles.

Voice of Free Nicaragua Communique

PA010300 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Communique issued by the press and propaganda secretariat of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance in San Jose, Costa Rica on 28 January]

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, leader of the Sandino Revolutionary Front and member of the revolutionary directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, began a peace tour yesterday of Andean Pact countries in South America, Panama, the Dominican Republic, countries in Europe and the United States. Commander Pastora is accompanied on his tour by Brooklyn Rivera, Misurasata leader and member of the Arde revolutionary directorate; and by Alvaro Jerez.

Arde, in line with the efforts of several governments to secure peace in Central America, is bearing a message of peace, based on the need for free elections in Nicaragua soon and for the restoration of all liberties without conditions.

Commander Eden Pastora said that Arde believes that the solution to the problem of Nicaragua and the Central American region must be political. In keeping with this concept, he will spend 2 months visiting peoples and governments, thus contributing to the achievement of peace in the region.

More on Tour

PA011304 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Commander Eden Pastora is currently on a visit to Latin American and European countries and the United States. He is doing this on behalf of peace, the peace that all Nicaraguans and the Central American brothers desire.

He is accompanied by Brooklyn Rivera, leader of Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity] and a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde; and by Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN. Shortly before leaving on this peace tour, Commander Eden Pastora sent to this trench of struggle, the Voice of Free Nicaragua, a message to the Nicaraguan people. Here is Commander Eden Pastora addressing his people:

[Begin Pastora recording] We have gone to war in search of peace. For many months we have sought peace. We have been speaking of peace and the union of treason has answered with slander, lies and death threats. In this search of peace for the Nicaraguan people and Central America, we will make one last effort. We will not tire of making that last effort. We are going to Latin America, to Latin American peoples and governments, to seek their help for peace in Nicaragua. We are going to go to Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and the Dominican Republic, and then we will go to Europe, always seeking peace. We will go very far and travel a lot in search for peace. We are going to Lisbon, Portugal; Madrid, Spain; Rome, Italy; Bonn, Germany; and Paris, France; and if the Scandinavian countries want to hear us speak of peace, we will go there. If beyond the borders of the Scandinavian countries they also want to hear us speak of peace, we will also go to Moscow, just as we are going to speak of peace in Washington. But it is a peace without Somozist guardsmen in the Nicaraguan north, on the border with Honduras, who are threatening us with a return to the past and who are threatening our Sandinist people's revolution.

We do not want war. We want peace based on democracy and freedom of all the people. It is true that we want peace, but it is also true that we want the freedom and democracy for which the Sandinist people fought. It was a heroic struggle that defeated the Somozist guardsmen. If the National Directorate cuts freedom of press, the right to be duly informed by the rightwing, the leftwing, the radicals, the moderates, the centrists, those on the top and those on the bottom; if it wants to cut the right to have different channels of information in order to have different facts to formulate opinions, so that all Nicaraguans -- peasants, workers, students, professionals, soldiers -- all Nicaraguans can reach our own conclusions, rather than just listening to ideological speeches of the National Directorate; if it just wants the people to hear them, then we will stop our search for peace, and then we will speak the language that Somoza and Batista understood, the language that the tyrants in the world understand and that we think is the only language that the FSLN National Directorate understands.

We will return in 1 or 1 and 1/2 months to review the agenda, to look at the political situation of the Central American area and of Nicaragua and to see if we still have space to continue a political struggle or if we accept the challenge to violence. We place this situation, the war, in the hands of the FSLN National Directorate. We do not accept responsibility for it, Nicaraguan brothers, companeros of the Sandinist People's Army, companeros of the glorious Sandinist people's militias who still continue to die due to the irresponsibility of the National Directorate, companeros of the Sandinist police, mothers, market women, workers, peasants, professionals, patriots, students. Nicaraguan Youth; Free Fatherland or Death!

HAVANA NOTES U.S. MILITARY BUDGET INCREASES

FL011630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has submitted to the U.S. Congress a federal budget amounting to $848.5 billion for the 1984 fiscal year, which includes additional reductions in social programs for the U.S. people. Reagan has requested the approval of a new tax on health insurance which affects 50 million people, and modifications to the program of medical attention.

Likewise, the budget for the new fiscal year beginning in October provides for important reductions in the basic social security benefits, freezing of food stamp payments, and up to 15 percent reductions in children's nutrition programs. The assistance for low cost rebuilding of housing for the poor will also be slashed substantially, while other programs aimed at helping low income families to pay for winter heating will be reduced by 60 percent.

Reagan's new budget also includes a 14.2 percent increase for the Pentagon in 1984, with additional increases in subsequent years, stressing the limitless arms policy of the United States.

STATION CITES U.S. EFFORTS TO FOIL NONALIGNED

PA311605 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Weekly feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Text] The activities of the U.S. Government and of the CIA to destabilize the Nonaligned Movement were denounced Friday in New Delhi, the Indian capital, by the Communist Party of India [CPI]. A declaration released by the CPI Secretariat states that the CIA and the Pentagon are preparing activities against those underdeveloped countries that maintain an independent policy. According to the CPI, this proves that Ronald Reagan's administration is coordinating all the political and military means to step up its policy against those Third World countries that refuse to follow his orientations.

The document also condemns Washington's establishment of a new military command, which is intended to operate in the territories of 19 states located in western Asia, northern Africa and the Indian Ocean. It adds that in addition to this, military bases are being either expanded or constructed on Diego Garcia Island, in Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

A similar charge was made by the Indian Peace and Solidarity Organization, which asserted that the creation of a central military command for southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean is an arrogant challenge to India and other nonaligned nations on the eve of the seventh summit meeting, which is slated for March. According to that organization, the U.S. Government is openly sponsoring India's destabilization in order to establish representatives of its imperialist interests. Since its designation as the venue for the countries of the Nonaligned Movement's seventh summit meeting of chiefs of state or of government, India has maintained a firm policy intended to guarantee the holding of this important forum. It is worth noting that talks have already been held with many countries to analyze various points of the meeting's agenda, as well as with neighboring countries such as Pakistan to discuss existing differences.

It is also worth noting that a firm position has been held despite the pressures to have Norodom Sihanouk attend representing Kampuchea.

These maneuvers, which sought to provide legitimacy to the representative of a so-called coalition government sponsored by both the United States and China, failed when India announced that the agreement reached at the countries of the Nonaligned Movement's sixth summit, held in Havana in 1979, would be respected. The agreement established that Kampuchea's seat would be left empty. Despite these efforts to frustrate the seventh summit, the Indian Government continues successfully organizing the event.

Indian President Zail Singh recently said in New Delhi that India will work to promote peace, stability, and the international community's welfare. Upon receiving new French Ambassador Serge Boidevaiz in the Indian capital, Singh said that his country is striving to eliminate the points of disagreement and to introduce harmony in order to preserve the countries of the Nonaligned Movement's unity and to guarantee the success of the seventh summit.

After saying that the renewal of tensions and the real failure of detente must lead to a search for a solution to this difficult situation, the Indian president said that peace and stability are vitally important in today's world.

The seventh nonaligned summit was the key issue discussed early last week in Tunisia by Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi and Indian Undersecretary of State Romesh Bhandari [title as heard]. At that meeting they also discussed the major issues in the agenda and emphasis was placed on the Near East situation, the world economic crisis, and its effects on the nonaligned countries and the Third World in general.

RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI ON 4-DAY VISIT

FL021335 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1218 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived at the Indian capital on an official 4-day visit. In statements to the press at Palam Airport, the Cuban vice president said that he is carrying a message from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and of the Nonaligned Movement, to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

India will be the site of the seventh nonaligned countries summit in March. Rodriguez stated that in his meetings with local authorities they will discuss the topic that will be approached in the March meeting. He added that they will discuss aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations. We have recently found ways to cooperate in bilateral trade, and we value the great resources India has to help our country, Rodriguez noted.

Meets With Indian President

FL022045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2022 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, today had a fraternal exchange of views with Indian President Zail Singh.

Carlos Rafael, who arrived this morning in New Delhi, conveyed to Singh greetings from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and informed him of the talks he had just held with India's minister of external affairs, Narasimha Rao.

The Indian president praised Fidel's role as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and noted Fidel's own importance as one of the greatest figures of the international scene.

The Cuban vice president explained the current state of bilateral relations and the prospects for their development as part of the South-South negotiations.

Delhi Coverage

For Delhi coverage of Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' 4-day official visit to India, see the India section of the 3 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE WITH ALGERIA ON MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

FL022345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers -- Cuba and Algeria have asserted that the deterioration of the Middle East situation presents a serious threat to international peace and security. A joint communique published in the Algerian capital at the end of an official visit by a Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation headed by Jesus Montane reiterated that a solution to the Middle East crisis is only possible if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the PCC Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, has been paying a visit to Algeria at the invitation of Algeria's National Liberation Front.

Algeria Reports on Montane Visit

For Algerian reportage on the visit by a Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation led by Jesus Montane, including a report on the joint communique issued, see the North Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 3 February.

MONTANE STOPS IN ETHIOPIA EN ROUTE TO PDRY

FL011800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has arrived at the Ethiopian capital in transit to the PDRY. The Cuban leader, who heads the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, was greeted by (Teka Tulu), member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and the Provincial Military and Administrative Committee. (Tesfaye Tadese), member of the COPWE Central Committee and director of the weekly SERTO ADER; Raul Curbelo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee; and Rolando Bayardo, Cuban charge d'affaires, were also present.

Talks With COPWE

FL020215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, today held talks with representatives of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] headed by (Berham Bayit).

During the meeting, Montane gave a detailed explanation of the current situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and about the anti-imperialist struggle in the hemisphere to confront U.S. threats and aggressions.

MONTANE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN, YEMEN

FL030210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation, headed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, today began a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Upon arrival at the air terminal of Aden, the capital, the delegation was welcomed by ('Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Bakr), member of the Yemen Socialist Party Politburo and Secretariat and responsible for its Foreign Relations Department. Leaders of the two parties will hold talks to exchange points of view on international problems and matters of mutual interest.

COMMENTARY CITES WESTERN 'TRICKERY' IN NAMIBIA

PA012341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 83

["World Events" commentary, read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The recent resignation of Dirk Mudge, president of the government that Pretoria imposed on Namibia after fraudulent elections that were rejected by the world community, was undoubtedly a new maneuver by the South African regime against the Namibian people's independence. Before this resignation was tendered, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] reported that the South African racists, in a conspiracy with the United States, planned to replace Mudge with a black leader who is unconditionally committed to the apartheid regime. By this trick, SWAPO said, Washington and Pretoria would seek to deceive the world public and to strengthen the system of colonial domination in Namibia.

Peter Botha's regime wasted no time in dissolving the National Assembly and the puppet government, while putting General Administrator Danie Hough in charge of executive and legislative functions in Namibia. This terminated what Pretoria had termed a political opening, which was no more than a plan conceived in Washington to counteract the process of negotiations sponsored by the United Nations, which had the support of the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU.

This South African maneuver constitutes one more element in the policy being applied by Pretoria and Washington toward the Namibian decolonization process in a desperate effort to prolong their exploitation of the formidable natural resources in territory that is being occupied by South Africa.

It is well known that Botha's regime provides every facility to permit South African and foreign corporations to profit from the riches of Namibian territory. This is proved by the fact that, of the 88 transnational corporations that operate there, 35 are of South African origin, 25 are British, 15 are U.S., 8 are from the FRG, 3 are French, and 2 are Canadian, which is the reason for the contact group countries' interest in keeping Namibia firmly within their sphere of influence.

In order to continue this excessive exploitation, the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, France, and Canada formed the so-called contact group with the objective of seeking a solution to the Namibia issue that would be in line with the interests of the group's members.

Far from accelerating the process of independence, the Western powers' participation has delayed it and South Africa continues to forcibly occupy Namibia, a situation that was first declared illegal by the United Nations in 1976.

The economic links between the South African regime and the Western powers, led by the United States, prompt Namibia's enemies to seek all kinds of pretexts for delaying the decolonization process in that African territory. The current imperialist maneuver is to install a black puppet, who will have the onerous responsibility of acting out the farce that has been written by South Africa and the United States.

Peter Kalangula, the representative of the government of Ovamboland Province, seems to be the one chosen by Pretoria to replace Mudge, who is chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the party of Namibia's white minority.

Previously, there was an attempt to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, a game that did not produce the results expected by its promoters, for it was rejected by most.

It is not important that Pretoria and Washington are maneuvering to prevent the enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and to establish a rigged constitution in Namibia. Despite all of the trickery by South Africa and the Western powers, the Namibian people, with their vanguard, SWAPO, are struggling for their legitimate right to be a free, sovereign, and independent state.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS TO NICARAGUA -- The first group of the 2,000 Cuban primary school teachers who make up the Augusto Cesar Sandino fourth internationalist contingent is already in Nicaragua. They will work in that brother country for 2 years. The teachers are grouped in brigades and flights are formed in that order. The Hiyas, Waslala and Siuna brigades, with a total of 83 comrades, left this morning. Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez held a meeting with all the teachers who must be in Sandino's fatherland before 15 February. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 2 Feb 83 FL]

PROPAGANDA DRIVE -- A propaganda drive in honor of the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks and the 25th anniversary of the revolution's triumph will begin on 24 February, ending on 1 January 1984. In announcing the drive, Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, indicated that the party attributes great importance to the drive. The central figure of the drive will be Cuban national hero Jose Marti. The main slogan of the drive will be: Let us dedicate ourselves, as never before, to production and defense. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 83 FL]

MIRET AT PARTY MEETING -- Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo, has chaired a working meeting at the Central Committee main offices which was attended by the various sectors of the country dealing directly with the recovery and production of spare parts. During the meeting it was learned that the workers have pledged to attain greater advances in this effort and to fulfill the guidelines emanating from the sixth Central Committee plenary session. Representatives of organizations and enterprises explained the various projects being conducted as part of this important task of recovering and producing spare parts. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 83 FL]